

A TASTE OF POISON





## LONE WOLF



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## A TASTE 子 OF POISON 連 れ

By KAZUO KOIKE





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## A NOTE TO READERS

Lone Wolf and Cub is famous for its carefully researched re-creation of Edo-Period Japan. To preserve the flavor of the work, we have chosen to retain many Edo-Period terms that have no direct equivalents in English. Japanese is written in a mix of Chinese ideograms and a syllabic writing system, resulting in numerous synonyms. In the glossary, you may encounter words with multiple meanings. These are words written with Chinese ideograms that are pronounced the same but carry different meanings. A Japanese reader seeing the different ideograms would know instantly which meaning it is, but these synonyms can cause confusion when Japanese is spelled out in our alphabet. O-yurushi o (please forgive us)!



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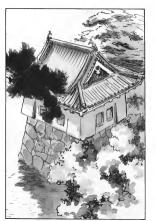


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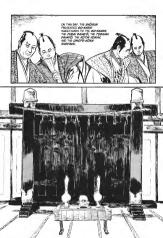


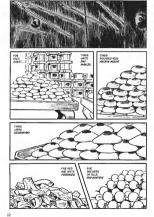






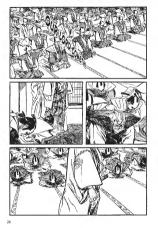




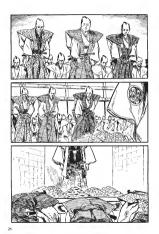








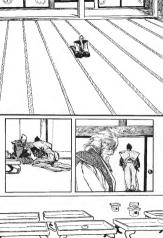








































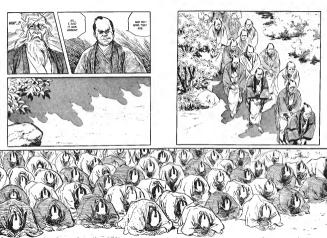






















































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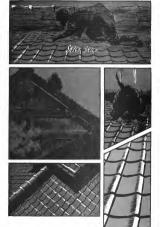


















































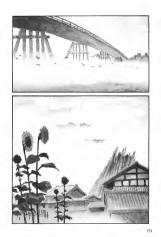




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Blishted Leaves



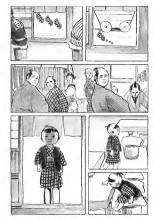






















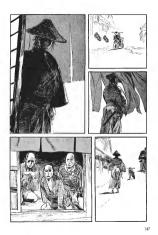








































































































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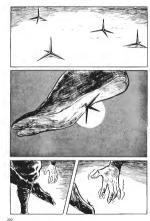
















































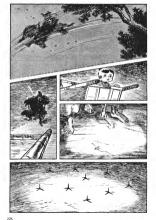












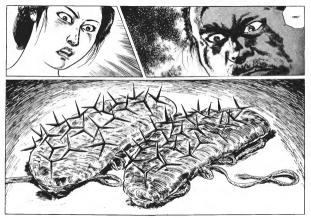


































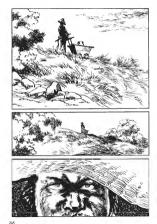












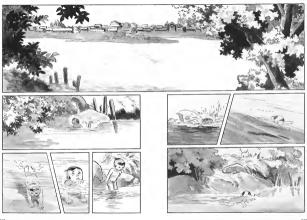
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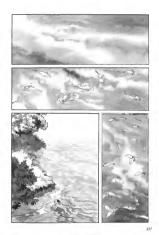














































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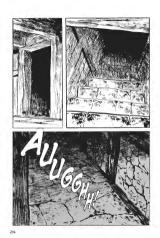


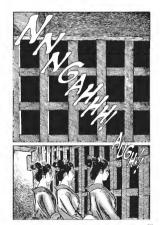


































































# GLOSSARY

### afuvõ

A type of opine drop

### anko Sweet red bean paste.

#### asehi

barbon

Pirrit igressica. Japanese andromeda. a broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Andremedosoxins (gravamosoxins) are water-soluble diterpenoid compounds. Leaves and flower nectar are sources of the toxin

## baldedon.

The government The shorus his councilors, and his service officials.

### A samural household. hughi A samurai. A member of the warrior class

berelst-127 The way of the warrior Also

Approximately 300 meters.

#### dailean

An official who collected taxes owed to Edo and oversaw public works, agriculture, and other projects administered by the central anversment

# dalkandha

daimyö

## dokumi

The capital of medieval Japan and the sext of the shorunate. The site

of modern-day Tokyo. Fudai daimyő The inner circle of class pledging allegance to the Tokupawa. The Fudal clans were Tokugawa albes even before Tokusansa teuresate decisive victory of Sekinahara than

hunched the Tokumpen decorate

Cakes and candy The "as-" is an

## eo-kashi

honorific because the cakes come from the shogura. There are several categories of wasorbi (Ispanese paste from azukr red beans. assumed in a colt flour chell. Machiare made from rounded rice, often with expet parts incide. When is a semi-hardened, sweet jells There are bundreds of kinds of usasely often unique to the towns where they are made.

#### han A femilal domain

honorifics Japan is a class and status society. and proper forms of address are critical. Common markers of respect are the prefixes e and so. and a wide range of suffixes. Some of the suffixes you will encounter in Love Wolf and Cub:

chan - for children, young women, and close friends done - archaic: used for higher-

ranked or highly respected figures san - the most common used among equals or near-equals sama - used for superiors sensed - used for teachers, masters politicians.

Old man. Grandfather Both intimate, and condescending

Daines directly serving the shooting with the right to meet him face to came from history, when the warriors who would be promoted in pracrime to latemete had been the most trusted allies of Tokusawa levant, the first Tokunawa abbrum.

## A specialized weapon carried by

street cops. About 18 inches long. with no conting odes - just two prongs designed to catch and man off an opponent's sword blade.

### kajō

Good fortune. June 16 was a popular narrow escape. In its original incarnation, sixteen sweetcakes were offered to the early to ward off disease, and eaten afterwards

Tobacco was extremely expensive in early Issue, and the reeferred form was finely shredded, hair-lifer krzawi, rolled into tiny balls and smoked by inhaling deeply in a few quick puffs.

#### koku A halo of vice. The traditional

measure of a her's wealth, a measure of its agricultural land and productivity. kõtai voriai Retainers of hatamata daiww based in Edo for their lords' visits to

kusasugikazura

### Ammanur cochinchinensis machi-huevõ

The Edo city commissioner, combining the post of mayor and chief of police. A post held in monthly rotation by two senior Tokugawa yassals, in charge of administration, maintaining the peace, and enforcing the law in Edo. Their rule extended only to commonces: samural to Edo were controlled by their own defined and his officers. The machi-bury had an administrative staff and a sensil force of armed policemen at

## man latitude but

Caltrons. A traditional numa weapon designed to always leave a point up. Intruded to slow down

## omote-kõke

Untitled shoronal Traison officers in charge of protocol and relations with the imperial court in Kvôto.

rönin A masteriess samurai. Literally, "one addition the second C Manches of the samurai caste who have lost their masters through the dissolution of hor expulsion for mishehavior or other reasons Probibited from working as farmers or murchante under the strict Confucian casts system imposed by the Tokurawa shorunate. many impoverished ritrite became "hired guns" for whom the code of the samurai was nothing but

# empty words

sankvo sanke The three sub-branches of the Tokusawa cian. When there was no heir to the majo Toloresson line one would be nicked from two of these class, while the fulsy-shoeun (Vice-shōgun) always came from the third

shinobi A seneric term for none, meaning "one who moves in secrecy" Nimia had their heyday in the time of warring states before the rise of the Tokupawa clan. Originally mercenaries serving different warfords, by the Edo period they were in the service of the central envernment. The most famous sistests were the ninks of lea and Kasa, north of Kyoto. The Kurokuwa that appear in Lose Wolf and Cub were officially the laborers and manual workers in Edo Castle-Whether they truly served as a secret spy corps is lost in history

### shovaku

The other titled posts in the shormate

### takenigusa

Machine confine

## Tächäes

Tokurawa Ieyasu. Tozama daimyō

### Dairno who railed to the Tokurawa side only after the Tokugawa victory

To examine or appraise expertly,

Janen's criminal syndicates. In the Edo period, values were a common part of the landscape ranging houses of sampling and prostitution. As long as they did not oversten their hounds, they more tolerated by the authorities, a trachtion little changed in modern Japan,

### votaka Diterally "nighthawk." Streetwalkers.

amone the lowest ranks of Edo period prospines. voruri

# KAZIIO KOIKE

Though widely respected as a process of graphic faction, Kerzio Kolch has spent a flectime reaching beyond the bounds of the counties medium. Aside from covering and wirting the successful Laws Wolf and Law and Cropp (pressure proposance founded a golf magazine, produced movies; written popular factions, perir, and serenjasys, and mentored some of Japan's best mengat talent.

Lone 104/f and Cub was first senalucian Japan in 1970 conder the title Errare Oslowiji in Manga-Adilim magarine and continued its heapyl popular na for matry years, being collected as the intert were. Displacing and properties workshole. Koake collected numerous awards Koake collected numerous swards Scring in 1972, John Japan Line 1974, Japan

This wasn't Kolke's only foray into film and video. In 1996, Crymy Freeman, the manga Kotke created with artist Rooichi Ikenami, was produced in Hollywood and released to commercial success in Europe and is currently awaiting release in America.

And to give something back to the medium that gave him so much, Kolke started the Gekya Sayuska, a college course simed at helping talented writers and artists — such as Ranna 1/2 creator Rumiko Takahashi — break mio the

The driving focus of Koike's narrier is character development, and his commitment to character is clear: "Comics are carried by characters, if a character is well created, the come brooms a hit." Kazuo Koike's continued success in comics and literature has proven this violationals true.



# GOSEKI KOJIMA

Goseki Kojima was born on November 3, 1928, the very same day as the godfather of Japanese comes, Osamu Tezuka. While just out of junior liigh school, the self-taught Kojima began painting advertising posters for movie theaters to pay his bilis.

In 1950, Xigima moved to Tokyo, where the postwar devastation had given rise to special smaga forms for audiences too poor to buy the new monga magazines. Kegima centead art for kami-shibai, or "paper-play" marties, who would see manga story sheets to precent nearest pieps. Kegima centead on to creating worths for the hand-bow market, bookstees that record out books, magazines, and manga to montyl low-income readers. It is some became highly populas among knob-bow readers.

In 1967, Kojima broke into the magazine market with his series Dojinki. As the manga magazine market grew and diversified, he turned out a stoody stream of popular series.

In 1970, in collaboration with Kazuo Koike, Kojima began the work that would seal his reputation, *Krewe*  Olami (Law Hol) and Cub). Before long the story had become a gigantic his, eventually spinning off a television series, six motion pictures, and even theme song records. Koike and Keyma were soon obboth the "picklen duo" and produced success after success on three way to the pirmacle of the manna words.

When Mayar Japan magazine was launched in 1994. Kojima was asked to serve as consultant, and he helped train the next generation of mana artists.

In his final years, Kojima turned to creating original graphic novels based on the movies of his favorite director, Akira Kurosawa, Kojima passed away on January 5, 2000 at the age of 22.



# THE RONIN REPORT

By David S. Hofhine

An Authentic Example of a Dotanuki School Sword: part one

For the last several years, I have been working full time as as the professional rapidit (Japanese word polither) and have reported polither) and have reported by the professional rapidit (Japanese word polither) and have reason as many the professional rapidity of the professional rapid polither) and the same Doramuki school adams. This is five same Doramuki school adams. The same Doramuki school adams of the professional rapid polither and the professional rapid polither

To give a complete description of this particular sword and its unique Higo school mountings, it will be necessary to give a short owerview on the subject of Japanese sword-smithery and what goes into a Japanese knizhra (woord mountings). Japanese swords present a very deep field of study. There are many top universities in Japanese knizhra (word mountings). Japanese swords present a very deep field of study. There are many top universities in Japanese knizhra (word nout in the contrast of the contrast of the contrast to describe how creatin features of a blade look. Terms such as "wind-abbons sand" and "mocephity reflecting to study and within this field has grown an enormous on still water" are in face, centile books described to defining the branches of the contrast to be described to the contrast of the contrast to be described to the contrast of the contrast to be described to the contrast of the contrast to be described to the contrast of the contrast to be described to the contrast of the contrast to the contrast of the contrast to the contrast to the contrast of the contrast to the contrast to

Forging a good sword is difficult. To maintain a good cutting ability and to stand up to heavy use, the cutting edge must be very hard. In addition to having a hard edge, the blade must also be so lough it will not easily break. Finally, a blade must be rigid, yet resistant to bending, and if bent should spring back into shape to a reasonable degree.

These characteristics are not necessarily compatible, and therein lies the problem. For example, as seed is made to be harder, it also becomes more brittle Many different steps must be taken while foging a Bade to ordive at a balance would be best characteristics of finished word and fewest of the worst. Each step in the habed all of the best characteristics of finished appearance and functionality of the finished blade. Ancient Japaneses wowndamiths made numerous tiggetious innovations to solve these problems, resulting in the Japaneses words's famous attributes as a weapon and its unique physical characteristics.

The Dotanuki described in this article would be defined as a *katana*, that is, the classical "samurai sword" with a single edged, curved blade, usually about 25" to 29" long (fig. 1). Traditionally, a *katana* 

is also defined by a ridge, called a shinegl, which runs the full length of the blade, separating the bevel of the lower surface from the flat part of the upper surface. This particular katam has a blade length of 26 3/8", measured from the tip of the point to the notch where the blade ends and the tang begins, and is very similar to the katama delocited throughout Law Welf and Cub.



Pig. 2

sword, is the tempering pattern, or humon, that runs along the cutting edge of the blade (fig. 2). The edge of a Japanese sword is hardened in a process called palse fire. First, the body and basele edge of the blade are covered in a ckey mixture to partially past it from heat. Then the exposed edge is hardened by heating it to a great temperature followed by a quick colonig in water particular to the particular color of the blade that is the hallmark of a traditionally forged Japanese blade.

The hardened edge is actually a type of crystalline steet known to modern scheme as amrientife, and he same sort of steel that modern trace blades are made of. It is about as hard as steed of the modern trace blades are made of. It is about as hard as steed to the modern trace blades are made of. It is about as hard as steel paralner then bend or dent. The long of the blade, having been protected by the cult of the steel of the st

Bringing out the details of the humon is a primary goal of the swood polisher. There are two styles of finish for the temper line, satisfactory and ketsis. Sashikowi is a natural finish that lets the shape of the temper line stand out on its own with little enhancement. Keisho finish, on the other hand, uses little slins of fine polishine stone to whiten all of the area around the actual temper line. Of the two, keisho is by far the more common style finish used in Japan today.

I finished this blade's human in a savislami or natural style, which I judged to be the best finish option for this particular sword, resulting in the human having many high narrow peaks that reach almost to the ridgeline. If a skeles skyle finish had been chosen, much of the grain pattern detail between the peaks of the human would have been lost. In fact, the majority of the lower surface of the blade would have been whitened, as well. This blade's owner has a preference for sathikomi style finish, whenever trousible.

This particular sword has what could be so considered an aggressive hamma pattern. In so, a contrast to the placid straight line, wave, and to pattern define found on Lapanese words, this blade has a stark pattern consisting of a settle of Jogged peaks, and the great width of the hamma suggests that it was a sword meant for citeraisve use in battle. When a blade of this point is used in accusal constant, the edge will sometime become chipped from a surfaing armost other weapons, or bone. A wide hamma allows the chips armost other weapons, or bone. A wide hamma allows the chips covery and destroyed to be bladed, support of the pattern of the contrast of the contr

The portion of the hamon that wraps around the point is called the hoshi (fig. 3). This is one of the most important features of the blade and is considered the "face" of the sword, and is by far the most difficult part of the sword to correctly polish. It takes great skill and special tooks, such as the wooden spring jig, called a nanume dai, to properly brine out the subtle features of the hoshi.

Another cyc-catching feature of any good Japanese sword is the beautiful grain pattern. This is very hard to photograph and reproduce in print, but is somewhat visible in figure four. This pattern is a result of the unique forging process. Construction begins with a core of softer iron, which is very tough and is much easier to produce than the fine, high carbon shit see!. If it resistant to breaking, although white see the construction of the construction of which is see!. If it resistant to breaking, although which is see! If it resistant to breaking, although which is see! If it resistant to breaking, although when we have a support of the construction of t



Fig. 4

by itself it is not very rigid or hard. Around this core is wrapped the fine skin steet, or Ji-gane, which has been foregat and bright over many times to remove impurities and establish a uniform consistency. This folding process also results in the formation of an internal grain structure which, when expertly polished, presents a beautiful surface partner called; Ji-kada. The many layers of the skin steed give lateral stability and make the blade more rigid and resistant to bending.

The upper surface of this blade is adorned with an engarwing, or horimons. In this case, it is a simple, yet well executed set of parallel grooves, or hi, running the entire length of the blade. These grooves increase the overall seather ble basty of he blade, but this is not their primary function. They are often referred to are "blood groover" by westerners, yet this is a minument. The are "blood groover" by westerners, yet this is a minument. The hades, thereby making it faster. A secondary effect is an increase in rigidity. This is a matter of structural physics — It's is the same principle whereby a steel "I" beam is more rigid than a beam of the same length and weight with a square cross section.

(to be continued in LW∂C #21)

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A quest for vengeance wouldn't be complete. without a little poison. Having tired of his retainer's futile attempts at reigning in the unstormable samurai on his trail of venerance. the shogun himself sends Abeno Kaii, a master of poison, to join the Yasyu in their hunt for ronin Itto Ossami and his little boy Dateono, also know as Lone Wolf and Cub. Armed with a sack full of poison and a network of streetwalking spies. Abeno creeps ever nearer to the father and son. each move bringing him one step closer to his prev. Soon Ogami and Dajaoro find themselves surrounded on all sides, facing deadly secret agents, murderously seductive prostitutes, and a river of poison flowing all around them! The Fisner and Harvey Award winning series rolls ever onward

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